WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

The Secretary of the American Bible Society has forwarded to us the following communication, which we lay before our readers:—

For the Western Recorder.

TWO YEARS' SUPPLY.

It is now generally known, that at the last anniversary of the American Bible Society, a resolution was adopted to endeavour to supply every destitute family in the Union with a copy of the holy scriptures in the course of two years, in case auxiliaries and friends would co-operate, *seasonably* furnish the means, &c. The enquiry is often made of late, "What prospect of carrying this resolution into effect?"

In reply, I would say, that although most of the first year has passed by, and that less is yet accomplished than could be wished, it is still in the power of the friends of the bible to redeem their pledge, *if all will do their duty.*

The Managers of the Parent Society had, in the beginning, *three* grounds of fear in relation to this enterprise. *First*, that they could not prepare the requisite number of books; *secondly*, that they could not raise sufficient means; *thirdly*, that they could not find a sufficient number of explorers and distributors.

The first ground of fear *is now removed.* The printer of the Society, and the binder, have so enlarged their means for manufacturing books, that almost any quantity can be made, if money is seasonably furnished as donations, and for books sold. The depository now contains 100,000 bound books, and 200,000 more in printed sheets, which could soon be bound and ready for distribution. If the resolution, therefore, is not carried into effect, it will not fail because the Parent Society could not prepare the books.

The pecuniary prospect of this undertaking is less favourable. Not that there has been a want of pecuniary *pledges;* not that some pledges have not been nobly redeemed, and considerable sums of money received, but that these receipts have not kept pace with the expenditures. The sums of money pledged to this enterprise are something like $100,000, about one third of which has been paid into the treasury. But the expenditures in getting a stock of books ready, (which the Board dare not fail to do), have been far greater than these receipts, even when added to receipts for books sold. The Managers have been *much more disappointed* in not receiving pay for books out on long credit, than in any failure to redeem pledges of donations. If these books sold had been paid for, the Managers would not be, as they now are, $23,600 in debt to banks, for money borrowed.

But notwithstanding this comparatively unfavourable view of the pecuniary state of the Society, there is no evil here which cannot be easily and quickly removed, if all friendly to this *two years enterprise will do their duty.* A little effort on the part of auxiliaries in debt for books, would soon raise the means for the liquidation of their respective debts, and consequently cause the liquidation of the Parent Society's debt. It it earnestly requested that officers and managers of societies still in debt for books, will do all in their power towards the payment of the same before the coming anniversary in May. If this is generally done, and something liberal done toward redeeming pledges of donations, then it can be said in May, that the second ground of fear is removed—the fear that *sufficient money could not be raised.*

The *third* ground of fear, namely, as to the *distribution of books*, is yet unremoved, though there are by no means grounds *here* for despair. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, have supplied their respective destitute families. New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-York, have nearly completed their task. Maine and Ohio have each supplied several counties, and are now engaged in supplying others. Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Illinois, have each, as states, undertaken to supply their destitute families. More than one half of the counties of Georgia are pledged to a similar supply. One county of Mississippi has been supplied, and an effort is now making to supply other parts of that state. In Alabama, a bible convention is called this month, for the purpose of taking measures to supply that state. In Indiana a State Bible Society has been formed, with the intention, it is hoped, (no official letter having yet come to hand), of supplying that state. In Missouri, one or two counties are supplied, and some extra efforts have been made in others. In Michigan and Arkansas territories, as well as in Florida, a few auxiliaries have been formed, and a beginning made toward a general supply. It appears on looking over the United States, that almost every portion of it, besides being reached by the resolution of the Parent Society, is also covered by a resolution of some of its auxiliaries. Now all this would be truly cheering, were there not so much yet to be done toward carrying these good resolutions into effect. The most of the first year in which this great work was to be done has fled, and "there remains yet much land to be possessed."

But even on *this* point I would say, that there is no ground for despair, if all the friends of the bible *will do their duty.* Let those societies which have been for some time in debt for books, pay their debts soon; let those which have pledged donations remit them as early as practicable; let those societies in older states, which have undertaken to supply their destitute, finish this work and report the present year; let those at the south and west do all in their power the present year; let books be sent for *at once* by societies which can pay for them *down*, or within *three*, *six*, or *nine* months; let them be requested as a donation, where they cannot be purchased; let agents, ministers of the gospel, editors of religious papers, and friends of the bible, of every denomination, urge on this glorious work; let supplications ascend from every pulpit, every monthly concert, every family altar, and every pious heart, that the Lord would give free course to his word, and we shall yet be able, by May, 1831, to rejoice that *one entire nation* is blessed with the oracles of God. Yes, this great work can be done. The means for its accomplishment can be raised, the books can be made, and, with an effort, can be distributed. But there must be an effort on the part of all. Every nerve must be strung, every hand must be put forth, fervent prayers must be offered, and sacrifices must be made, and all this must commence *soon.* No time is to be lost.

In closing this communication I would say, that if this undertaking fails, it will fail in a good measure for want of a sufficient number of experienced faithful agents. If a few of our known influential pastors of churches would consent to leave their charges, and act as agents during a part of the coming year, at the south and west, they would do much, very much, toward carrying this resolution into effect. It is respectfully suggested, that such take this matter into serious and prayerful consideration.

New-York, March 12, 1830.

For the Western Recorder.

THE STORE-HOUSE.

MR. EDITOR—The situation of the Egyptians, at the time when famine and want were universal, and when Joseph had all the provisions in that land locked up in store-houses, reminds me of the situation of all men, as they stand connected with the great Master of the store-house of the universe.

Do we hunger, we must go to him for food. Do we thirst, we must go to him for drink. Do we need to be clad, his vestry alone can supply us. Do we need comfort in affliction, he is the source of consolation. Do we need wisdom, we must seek it of him. Are we criminals, under sentence of condemnation; and would we be reprieved, or have execution delayed; we must *in person* make application to him, through Jesus Christ, the only Mediator. For since we have sinned, we can approach his awful majesty, only in and through a mediator.

Thus circumstanced, every day and hour and moment of our lives, how ought we to live? With what solemn awe and profound reverence ought we to approach into the presence of this great, wise, independent, and omnipotent Being. With what sincerity and earnestness and faith ought we to address him, when pleading for things without which we should be wretched here and hereafter!

Joseph required of the Egyptians, in exchange for corn, their gold and silver, their flocks and herds, their houses and lands, and their *persons*, for servants to Pharaoh; all of which were trifles, when put in competition with life.

Our Master requires of us a sacrifice equally great, or he will not grant the blessing of salvation. And should we give him our gold and silver, flocks and herds, houses and lands, we should give him only what was his before; for the cattle upon a thousand hills are his; and all the good things we enjoy, are obtained from him. We must give soul and body, time and talents. An unreserved consecration of all that we have and are, to him and his service, is what he rightfully requires of us; and when we have willingly surrendered to him all that we call our own, we have made a sacrifice which is well pleasing in his sight. As often, then, as we go to him for blessings, we should feel poor and needy, just as daily beggars ought to feel; and be prepared continually to renew our dedication vows and perform them.

What would have become of the Egyptians, if they had gone to Joseph with a proud, haughty, self-conceited spirit, feeling that they had needed but little, and that it was immaterial whether that little were granted them? Would he not have frowned them away, till hunger and distress, in all their dreaded consequences, should drive them back to supplicate his favour in earnest? But O, for finite, weak and imperfect man, who has to do with an infinite, omnipotent and holy God! His omniscient eye and boundless knowledge sees and knows the hearts of all who come, whether sincerely or hypocritically, to his throne of grace; and if they come irreverently, ignorant of their necessities, or indifferent whether their petitions are heard or answered, what will be the result? When we attempt to go to the Master of the great store-house, who alone can give us needed supplies, and for which we ought to go, day by day, as a man would go to market for food for his wife and little ones, we must go with a deep sense of our unworthiness, yet with the fullest conviction that God is able and willing to give what we feel that we *must* have or perish. But will he give when we feel full and proud? With the characters we possess, and standing in the relation we do to him whose favour is life, and whose frown destruction, how solemn and important and momentous is the duty of prayer! COTTAGER.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY.

MR. EDITOR—I frequently meet with inquiries, both in private conversation and in religious journals, whether it is right or proper for *professing Christians* to do certain things; to countenance or support certain practices; to engage in certain employments, &c. Even the pulpit is not free from remarks of this description. To those who are unacquainted with the nature of the divine law, such enquiries seem to indicate that the divine requirements are less strict upon sinners than upon saints. Hence many take a license for the commission of sin.

Would it not therefore be better, in speaking of any practice which the word of God would condemn, to give it the broad impress of wrong—wrong universally? W. S. G.

We think so. Every "Thus saith the Lord" is universally binding. The fact that a person is impenitent, can never excuse him in a single act of disobedience. Even the devils in hell are under obligation to love and obey God—infinite obligation; and this, because God is infinitely good, and his service infinitely reasonable.

It will be said, perhaps, that there are numerous questions of expediency, which should ever be decided according to circumstances. Admit it. But it is never expedient to disobey God. First, let there be the temper and the habit of entire obedience; and then let every question of expediency be carefully tried, both by the letter and by the spirit of the divine requirements.

From the Literary & Evangelical Magazine.

UNCLE HARRY,

Or, the tender Sensibilities of a Pious African.

Late in last autumn, it was my privilege to spend a few hours in the hospitable mansion of Rev. S. B. W. of F——. I arrived at his house very early in the morning, just before the family assembled to perform their customary devotion. On the signal being given, the children and domestics came into the room where we were sitting. Among the latter there was a very aged black man, whom every one called *Uncle Harry.* As soon as he entered, I observed that Mr. W. and his lady treated him with marked attention and kindness. The morning was sharp and frosty, and *Uncle Harry* had a chair in the corner, close to the fire. The portion of scripture selected for service, was the second chapter of Luke. I observed that the attention of Harry was deeply fixed, and he soon began to manifest strong emotion. The old man's eye kindled as the reader went on, and when he came to the passage, "The angel said," &c. he appeared as though his heart were attuned to the angelic song, and he could hardly help uttering a shout of triumph. There was, however, not the smallest ostentation of feeling, no parade of emotion, no endeavour to attract attention. He only, in a gentle manner, turned his face upwards, strongly clasping his hands, as they lay in his lap, and expressed by his countenance the triumphant joy of his heart. By this time he had interested me so highly, that I could not keep my eyes from him. I watched the continual varying expressions of his countenance, and saw that every word seemed to strike on his heart, and produce a corresponding emotion. I thought I would give the world, if I could read the bible, just as old Harry read it. While I was thus thinking, and looking on with intense interest, the reader came to the passage, where old Simeon saw the infant Saviour, and took him in his arms, and blessed God, and said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Harry's emotion had become stronger and stronger, when he was completely overpowered. Suddenly turning on his seat, to hide if possible his feelings, he bent forward, and burst into a flood of tears. But they were tears of joy. He anticipated his speedy peaceful departure, and his final rest. This state of feeling continued during the remaining part of the service; and when we arose from our knees, Uncle Harry's face seemed literally to have been bathed in tears.

As soon as we had risen, the old man came towards me with a countenance radiant with joy, "This (said Mr. W. addressing me) is Uncle Harry." He reached out his hand, and said, "O! why did my God bring me here to-day, to hear what I have heard, and to see his salvation?" I asked, "Are you ready to depart, Uncle Harry, as good old Simeon was, of whom we read in this chapter?" I shall never forget his humble, joyful submission, when he replied, "Just whenever it shall please my blessed Lord and Master." "You hope then to go to heaven?" "Through divine mercy I do." "What is the foundation of this hope?" "The righteousness of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

On perceiving that I wished to converse with the old man, Rev. Mr. W. said, with a kindness which showed that he recognised Uncle Harry as a christian brother, and respected his age, "Come and take your seat again, Uncle Harry, and sit up near the fire." He accepted the invitation, and on his being seated, I entered into conversation, which afforded me higher pleasure than I ever enjoyed in the circles of fashion, beauty, wit, or learning. I here send you some of the most interesting particulars.

"How old are you, Uncle Harry?"

"Why, as nigh as I can tell, I am now eighty-nine, or thereabouts."

"Where were you born?"

"At *Point-Tobacco*, in Maryland."

"And who had you to preach the gospel to you there?"

"Ah! we had no preacher of the gospel there at that time."

"Then it was after you left Point-Tobacco, that you embraced religion, was it?"

"No sir, it was while I lived there; and I'll tell you how it was. A great many years ago, there was one *Doctor Whitefield*, that travelled all through this country, preaching the gospel every where. I dare say you have heard of *Doctor Whitefield;* he was a most powerful preacher. Well! as I was saying, he went through Maryland; but his place of preaching was so far off, that I did not hear of it until he was gone. But not long afterwards, I met with a man of my acquaintance, who did hear him. He told me about the sermon; and what I heard opened my eyes to see that I was a poor lost sinner. And ever since that time, I have been determined to seek Jesus as my Saviour, and spend my life in his service."

Happy Whitefield! thought I, and greatly honoured of thy Master, who has used thee as his instrument for saving so many souls.

"But, said I, addressing Uncle Harry, how old were you then?"

"Why, as nigh as I can guess, I was 16 or 17 years old."

"And have you never repented of the resolution?"

"No! indeed, my master, I have never repented of any thing, but that I have served my blessed Saviour so poorly."

"But have you not met with many troubles and difficulties by the way?"

"Yes! indeed, master; but out of them all the Lord has delivered me; and having obtained help of God, I continue to this day. Blessed be his name; he never will leave me, nor forsake me: I have good hope of that."

"Well, how did you obtain religious instruction where you lived, as you say there was no preacher of the gospel in the neighbourhood?"

"Why, by the mercy of my God, I learned to read the bible; and that showed me the way to Jesus. But now I think of it; when the Roman Catholics heard that I was concerned about my soul, they sent for me, and tried mighty hard to get me to join them. There was a priest at Point-Tobacco, whose name was Mr. O'Neal; he talked to me a great deal. I remember he said to me one day, "Harry! says he, now you are concerned about your soul, you must come and join the catholic church." "What for, said I, Mr. O'Neal?" "Because, said he, it is the true church." Then I said, "If the catholic church will lead me to Jesus, I will join it with all my heart; for that's all I want." And Mr. O'Neal said, "If you will join the church, I will warrant that you shall go to heaven." "How can you do that, Mr. O'Neal?" said I. Then he told me that a great many years ago, our Saviour came into this world; and he chose twelve apostles, and made St. Peter their head, and the Pope succeeded St. Peter, and so all that join the Pope belong to the true church. Then, I said, how do you know that, Mr. O'Neal? "Because, said he, our Saviour told Peter, I give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever you bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever you loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven." And I said, "The Lord knows how it is, Mr. O'Neal: I am a poor ignorant creature, but it always did seem to me, that Peter was nothing but a man like the rest of the apostles." But Mr. O'Neal said, "No; he was the head and chief of the apostles, for our Saviour said again—*Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.*" And I asked him, "Now do you think Peter was that rock, Mr. O'Neal?" He answered, "to be sure he was." And I said again, "The Lord knows how it is; but it never did seem so to me; now I think it was just *so.* When Peter said, thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God; our Saviour told him, *Thou art Peter.*"—[While the old man repeated the words, *Thou art Peter*, he pointed his finger at me, looking me directly in the face; but as soon as he began the following quotation, he brought his hand briskly down on his knee, saying with emphasis as he looked at himself], "And upon THIS rock will I build my church. And that rock was Christ; for it is written in another place, Behold I lay in Zion a chief corner stone, elect, precious; and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded; and that corner stone is Christ." Then Mr. O'Neal said to me, "Why, Harry! where did you learn that?" And I said, from *my bible.* "Oh!" Mr. O'Neal said, "you have no business with the bible, it will confuse and *flustrate* you." But I said, "It tells me of my Saviour." Then a gentleman who was sitting by, said, "Ah! You might as well let him alone, Mr. O'Neal; you can make nothing of him." And from that hour, I never had any desire to join the Roman Catholics."

This narrative, the truth of which I could not entertain a moment's doubt, showed a promptness of reply, and an acquaintance with the scriptures, which truly surprised me, and I remarked—

"I suppose, Uncle Harry, you take very great pleasure in reading the bible?"

"Ah! my master! when I could see to read, it was the joy of my life. But I am old now; and my book is so rubbed that the print is dim, and I can scarcely make out to read a word."

On this Mr. W. said, "Well, Uncle Harry, you shall have a new bible. Do you call, when you go to town, on Mr. ——, and he will give you a bible, from the Bible Society."

Harry bowed and expressed gratitude for the kindness, but did not manifest so much pleasure as I expected, considering how highly he professed to value the bible. While I was wondering, and rather sorrowing on this account, I observed the old man to be feeling, with an air of embarrasment, in his pockets; and now and then beginning to utter something, but then suppressing his words. At length he pulled out an old tattered case, which appeared to have been at least half a century in use, and as he did so, observed—"This new bible will not be of much use to me, because my spectacles are so bad that they help me mighty little in reading." With that he opened his case, and showed a pair of spectacles of the cheapest sort, of which one glass was broken, and the other so scratched, that it was wonderful he could see through it at all. Mr. W. no sooner observed this, than he said—

"Well, Uncle Harry, you must have a new pair of spectacles. Do you call at Mr. ——'s store, and tell him to let you have a pair suited to your age, and I will see him and settle with him about it."

On hearing this, Harry's eye beamed with joy, and he exclaimed, "Thank God! bless you master! Now I shall have comfort again reading the bible." And I never saw a happier, or a more grateful countenance.

Presently after, he remarked that "the waggon would soon call to take him home, and he must go down town, and be getting ready." On which he gave thanks to his kind and reverend friend, and invoked blessings upon him, and on all his family. He then approached, and taking me affectionately by the hand, said, "I never saw you before, and I never shall see you again in this world; but I love you as a blessed minister of my blessed Lord and Master; and I hope that I shall meet you in the house above. Remember and pray for poor old Harry!"

I squeezed his hand; assured him of my affectionate remembrance; and requested that he would pray for me, and the preachers of the gospel generally.

"O!" said he, "May God Almighty bless all the dear ministers of Christ; and enable them to call many poor sinners to the dear Saviour. O! I do love to hear of souls coming to Christ; and it is my daily prayer, Thy kingdom come, and thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

With that the old man took his leave. I confess that I have often since wished to see him, and hold communion with him. There was a spirit of piety about him, and of benevolence; of humble zeal and fervent hope; of meekness and submissiion, which I have rarely seen equalled. At the same time, there was a degree of intelligence, and extent of religious knowledge, which, in his condition, really surprised and delighted me. I saw here one of the triumphs of divine grace. I was made to appreciate the value and the excellency of that religion, which could take up a poor slave, and so transform him, that he was well nigh fitted to be the companion of saints in light, and of just men made perfect. And I have often and often prayed since I saw him, that after the days of my wandering shall be over, and all the sufferings of this life shall have been endured, I may obtain the rest, and a lot in the inheritance which is prepared, I have no doubt, for Uncle Harry.

REV. JOHN SUMMERFIELD.

The Sunday School Magazine contains a review of the life of this interesting man, which has recently been published, and from which we make the following extract, illustrating his love of children:—

"Mr. Summerfield, as before noticed, was fond of preaching to children, and in these services his manner was peculiarly engaging. It was a delightful scene, to witness his appearance on these occasions; himself like a boy among his juniors, leaning gracefully over the pulpit, in a manner best comporting with the familiar and affectionate manner of his address; his juvenile auditory occupying the body of the church, and listening with the most steady attention, to their ingenious teacher. Occasionally he put questions to them, and would encourage oral answers, and tell them what his next subject would be, that they might be prepared to answer his interrogatories. His scope and illustrations were so happily appropriate, that the children would remember nearly a whole sermon. After enforcing most sweetly, on one occasion, the text—"They that seek me early shall find me," he said—"Are there any of my dear little hearers who will pledge themselves to meet me to-morrow morning at the throne of grace?" Several immediately replied, "*I will.*" He endeavoured to excite a *missionary* spirit in the children, and introduced among them the "'TIS BUT" box, that they might save a few cents for so good a cause. In 1822, he wrote an ingenious juvenile speech, which was delivered by an interesting boy, eleven years of age, proposing a missionary resolution, (which Mr. Summerfield himself seconded), the little fellow presenting, at the same time, as the representative of the other children, the sum of four hundred and ten dollars.

"In his love of children, he resembled Mr. Wesley. It was pleasing, on some occasions to see the little ones crowd around the altar, before leaving church, each anxious to be noticed by him. He would sometimes from the pulpit invite them to call upon him at his lodgings, to which they repaired in groups, when he would leave his study and spend some time familiarly with them.—Children from all parts of the city, (New-York), would bring their little hymn books, for him to insert their names, which he usually did, accompanied by some suitable remark or motto. Among the numerous instances of his attention to the lambs of Christ's flock, occurs the following:—A boy, about eleven years of age, after one of the sermons to children, remained till the congregation had nearly dispersed, when he attracted Mr. Summerfield's notice. Stepping forward, he said, "My little boy, do you want any thing with me?" He appeared overcome with his feelings, and could only say, "Mr. Summerfield." "Well, my love, what do you want with Mr. Summerfield?" The boy, encouraged, said he wished Mr. Summerfield would call at his mother's. On inquiring where his mother lived, the name of the street, and the number of the house, were given. "What is your name?" "John Brown," replied the boy. "Well, John Brown, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, I shall pay you a visit." Accordingly, at the time appointed, Mr. Summerfield waited upon him. He found John busily employed sweeping and fixing the fire, and preparing for his visiter. "Well, John, here I am, according to my appointment." John requested him to take a seat, until he had found his mother. She was a pious woman, and said that her son had heard him preach, whenever he had addressed the children, and that his mind had been much impressed in consequence. Mr. Summerfield knelt down and prayed with them; and before he went away, encouraged John, and gave him some good advice; entered his name on the list of those for whom he felt a peculiar interest, and told him that he should keep his eye upon him; requesting him to come and speak to him whenever he had an opportunity, that he might ascertain what progress his little friend John Brown was making. Carping criticism, or cold philosophy, may despise these little traits, but ministerial wisdom will not."

From the Christian Mirror.

TALKING WITH GOD.

MR. EDITOR—Conversing a few years since with a gentleman of hopeful piety, upon the subject of experimental religion, he related a number of interesting facts relative to the operations of the Spirit of God upon the hearts of sinners; the following among the rest.

There lived in the town of —— in Vermont, a man who had a large family of children. He was poor; and, unable to keep them at home, he put some of them away from home to live. It was the favoured lot of a little girl, I think, about eight years of age, to fall into a family, where daily prayers were offered up to Almighty God. Prayer she was unacquainted with. The subject was new to her. At home she never heard a prayer. An astonishment seized her, when she saw her master, night and morning, standing in one corner of the room, talking, as she termed it, with something that she could not see. An anxiety swelled in her little bosom, to know who it could be. Unwilling to ask any one of the family with whom she lived, yet solicitous to know, she obtained leave to go home. She had hardly reached the lonely cottage, before she asked her mother, who it was, that her master talked with, when standing in the corner of the room, night and morning. She told her she did not know, being herself a heathen, though in a christian land. Not satisfied, she asked her father, who answered in a thoughtless and inhuman manner, "The devil, I suppose." The little inquisitive child returned uninformed, to her master, where she witnessed the same promptitude and holy ardour as before. Not many days had elapsed, before she summoned fortitude enough to put the question. One morning, after her master had been talking with the unknown being, she stepped up before him, and said—"Sir, who have you been talking with this morning?" The question was so unexpected, and from such a source, that at first he felt unable to answer her; and was unusually impressed with the importance of the duty of prayer, and the weight of obligation resting upon him to approach God aright. But after recollecting himself a little, he said, and that with reverence, "I have been trying to talk with God." "God!" said she with astonishment, "where is he?" where does he live?" &c. Many questions of a similar nature she put with much interest and feeling; to which her master gave her such answers, as were calculated to awaken the liveliest feelings of her mind in regard to Jehovah. After she had learned all her little mind could contain of divine things, she desired to go home and see her parents, with an earnestness that could not be resisted. Go she must; leave was granted; she went home to her father's cottage, a place where prayer was not wont to be made, with her little bosom beating with a high tone of pious feeling in view of the importance of prayer. She went to her father, and said to him, "Father, pray." She urged with warmth a compliance; but he utterly refused. She then went to her mother and asked her to pray; but with no better success. She could not endure any longer; her feelings must vent themselves in words. She said, let us pray. She knelt down and prayed, and it appears to me that scripture was fulfilled, "The effectual fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much." In answer to her prayer, both of her parents were brought under conviction, which terminated, as my informant said, in hopeful conversion to God. And this was the beginning of an extensive revival of religion. A. W.

The cross of Christ, (or suffering for his sake), is an offensive tree to look at; but sweet and fair is the fruit it yields.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

At a meeting in the first ward, on the evening of the 9th inst. for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, among those who addressed the meeting was Gen. R. V. De Witt, who, in the course of his remarks, submitted the following brief statements, collected from the most authentic sources.

From the enquiries of the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, it appeared that the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in the United States, from 1780 to 1829, was,

Domestic,	galls. 188,102,342
Foreign,	187,556,568
	375,658,910

equal in value to the real and personal property in the United States, in 1820! or a tax of nearly 2 1-2 per cent on all property per annum.

The amount of groceries consumed in the United States, from 1801 to 1812, is thus estimated by him.

Domestic distilled spirits, galls.	17,445,269
Foreign,	6,834,878
Wine,	9,715,892
Tea,	lbs. 3,277,194
Coffee,	11,107,380
Sugar,	50,279,249

Shewing a consumption of half a barrel of spirits, for every 50 lbs. of sugar, 11 lbs. of coffee, or 3 lbs. of tea.

If (said Mr. De Witt) the people of the United States, were to discontinue the use of groceries, the saving to the nation would be equal to $14,000,000, and also to an addition of *two thousand millions dollars* to the productive capital of the country, considered in a pecuniary and moral light.

The apalling effects of intemperance upon the pauperism of the country, were then adverted to.

In this state, according to the official report of the Secretary of State in 1822, there were provided for in that year, 5896 permanent and 2115 transient paupers, at an expense of $470,582. In the city of New-York alone, there is a floating population of 15 to 20,000, who have no fixed habitation; and in the winter of 1828–9, in one day, 3000 applied for admission to the almshouse! In the United States, in addition to the public paupers who derive their support from the public treasury, it is believed there are 150,000 who subsist upon *private alms*.

Nor are its effects of less magnitude upon our criminal jurisprudence. It is computed that throughout the state there are, from official documents, upon an average, 6489 in confinement for crime. Computing the whole population at two millions, and allowing five persons to a family, every seventh family has a representative in some criminal prison!

Of the fatal amount of disease and death which follow in the train of intemperance, and of the grief and distress inflicted upon families and individuals, the following estimate was exhibited by the speaker, as a very moderate one. *Eight thousand* is taken as the average number of deaths, annually, from intemperance, pauperism, &c. in this state. *Ten years* are estimated by physicians as the extent of a drunkard's career. Under this head, therefore, taking into account the probable number of this description of persons in the state, we have nearly 80,000 families, or 400,000 individuals, suffering from the vice of intemperance, miseries greater than those which accompanied the plague.

Other facts of equal interest were impressively adverted to by Mr. De Witt, but the details of which we have not time at present to embody.

From the Rochester Observer.

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

About four years since, two travellers, genteelly dressed and well mounted, rode to the door of a tavern in P——, and called for some liquor. Col. B. the landlord, a pious, conscientious man, prepared the liquor and carried it to the gentlemen. On presenting it to one of them, he perceived he had already drank too much, and was intoxicated. This sentence of scripture, "Cursed be he that putteth the cup to his neighbour's mouth," rushed with great force upon the mind of Col. B. and he requested the stranger to hand him the glass again. The man complied, supposing that the landlord had discovered some dirt in the liquor, or had not properly prepared it. After receiving the glass Col. B. remarked, "Sir, you have drank too much already," and threw the liquor on the ground. The gentleman addressed immediately rode away, and was soon followed by his companion. About a year, or a year and half, after the above occurrence, a traveller called at Col. B.'s, early one afternoon, and declared his intention of spending the remainder of the day and the night with him. During the evening the stranger conversed with frankness and interest upon religious subjects—entered with deep feeling upon the causes and effects of intemperance, and manifested a spirit deeply imbued with the Holy Ghost. In the morning, after breakfast, the stranger called for his bill, and handed Col. B. a three dollar note in payment. When Col. B. handed the stranger his change for the note, he refused it, saying, "Do you not recollect two men calling at the door for liquor?" Yes. "You refused to let one of them have any, because he was intoxicated?" Yes. "I am that man. You have saved me from being a confirmed drunkard, and I hope you have been the means of saving my soul." The traveller then went on his way, and Col. B. saw him no more. T.

PRESENT GENERATION OF DRUNKARDS PASSING AWAY.

A correspondent of the Journal of Humanity, from the state of Ohio, gives a most appalling account of the recent destruction of drunkards, and the effects of ardent spirits in the county where he resides. We abridge the account as much as possible:—

"Two journeymen coopers got into a quarrel over a bottle of whiskey; one struck the other with an axe, and split his head open. The survivor, under the plea of derangement, escaped the gallows, and was sent to the penitentiary for life.

"In December last, Mr. M. killed Capt. R. It was found on the trial that the parties and most of the witnesses were intoxicated at the time of the murder. Most of them were confirmed drunkards. M. was sent to the penitentiary for life.

"Immediately after the above, in the same neighbourhood, two old sots (a drunken old woman being present) quarrelled, and one killed the other, by beating him with a club and stamping on him with his feet. The murderer is in jail.

"Two men having spent the evening in drinking at a distillery, one of them in going home, was so overcome that he was unable to proceed; the night was cold, and he perished.

"An old drunkard, who was occasionally deranged by drinking, got up in the night, wandered about, and was found dead in the morning within call of hundreds of citizens.

"Two more instances of persons dying in the same county, within a short time, from injuries received, and rendered incurable, by intemperance, are given; and these exclusive of two instances previously communicated for the Journal, by another correspondent.

"The writer adds in a postscript, that since writing the above, *two more* drunkards have been added to this dreadful list."

To say to drunkards, in view of the above, "*take warning*," would probably be useless. But let temperate drinkers look at these facts, and reflect, that all these miserable objects were once temperate drinkers themselves; *if they never had been, that they never would have been drunkards;* and let them ask what special security they have, that the awful end of these outcasts will not be theirs also.—*ib.*

From the Vermont Chronicle.

QUERY.—*How long, after rum goes down a man's throat, will his breath smell of it?*

This question was propounded to me some time ago, by a stranger, boarding in the same house, who had called that morning on another gentleman, before he rose from his bed. I then thought that twelve or eighteen hours might give the lungs sufficient time to puff out the strong-scented vapour of a tolerable dose. But a recent occurrence convinced me thoroughly of the uncertainty of all conclusions, which are not corroborated by facts. The occurrence to which I allude is this.—At a meeting of a "Cold Water Society," a gentleman of distinction in his town, and forward in this enterprise, *breathed the fumes of alcohol strong in my face.* This roused me to a fresh consideration of the *query*, which I had answered so hastily, and had now almost forgotten. On looking at the *constitution* proposed by this gentleman for the contemplated society, I found that he had signed it, and bound himself to total abstinence *more than ten weeks before!* Is it indeed so? thought I. Will the vile stuff scent a man's interior at this rate? Must his breath, for *ten weeks*, pollute the atmosphere around with an effluvia more offensive than that of a putrifying carcass? I was willing to think myself deceived; but as several other persons observed and mentioned the same singular fact, I have been induced to communicate it, as a subject for further investigation. Why may it not be a profitable theme of discussion in some of our lyceums? No doubt, many truths in the natural sciences are yet to be elicited.

"*A Plea for Entire Abstinence.*—A discourse delivered in Troy, Jan. 17, before the Troy Temperance Society, and in Lansingburgh, Jan. 24: By Mark Tucker, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church."

Mr. Tucker brings forth within the compass of about twenty-four pages, in this address, a strong array of facts, proving that distilled liquors as a drink are wholly unnecessary; destructive to bodily health and intellectual vigour; ruinous to morals; destructive to the temporal prosperity of families, neighbourhoods, and nations; ruinous to the purity and strength of the church; ruinous to the soul; condemned by the bible. His plea will be read with interest and profit.

Richmond, Va. Temperance Society.—This Society, formed about a year ago, under favourable circumstances, now contains one hundred and forty members. The object of the Society is—to discountenance the use of ardent spirits altogether, and, so far as their influence extends, to fix upon every form and degree of intemperance, the stigma of universal reprobation."

INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A hasty letter has been received in this vicinity from Honolulu, which brings down the dates to October 12th, about a month later than the previous arrivals. The writer alludes to the rapid growth of that village; to the increase of its commercial importance; to the improvement of society; to the continual arrival and departure of vessels, especially at that time of year, from almost every part of the civilised world; and especially to the fact that the word of God appears to be "spreading far and wide among the people." The Jesuits still remain at the island, though at present they have not much influence. While the letter was writing, Mr. Bishop and wife arrived with their two children from Kailua, to attend to the publishing of his new translations. Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles were also at the island, the former in feeble health; and Mr. Green was daily expected to return from the northwest coast. The letter was not designed for publication.

From the London Magazines for March.

EAST-INDIES.

Calcutta.—The prospects of the christian religion in the East-Indies are assuming additional interest from month to month.—Rev. W. H. Pearce, in a letter to the Secretary of the English Baptist Missionary Society, gives some very encouraging details. At *Dinapore*, the most distant of their stations from Calcutta, on the northwest, a very pleasing work of grace has been in progress for some time. Three months previous to the date of the letter, *sixteen* persons had been baptised, and seventeen more were then waiting; among the latter, three young people not over fourteen years of age.

At *Monghyr*, five had been recently baptised, and future prospects encouraging.

At *Cutwa*, after a long and distressing interval of apparently useless exertion, the missionary has had the pleasure of baptising nine natives at once.

At *Bon-Bazar*, in Calcutta, several natives from distant villages had been baptised by Mr. Robinson, and several more with some Europeans and others are proposed. *Four* were added to the European church in Circular-road, in the month of July, and others stood propounded. Two are proposed for baptism, and two for restoration to the *native* church in Calcutta. At *Bonstollah*, a new station to the east of Calcutta, are *sixty* inquirers. Three natives, who had previously renounced caste, were baptised and added to the church, in June, and in July six more followed their example. They are all enduring great persecution and oppression, with exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness. "I never saw our mission," says Mr. P. "more encouraging, as to actual success, nor more promising in its prospects of future usefulness."

JAMAICA.

Mr. Coultart, missionary, has been annoyed by a new species of persecution. He has been sued in a court of justice at Kingston, for a pretended debt under the name of wages, by a person to whom he had, from motives of humanity and compassion, gratuitously afforded an asylum for a period of four years. The verdict, however, was in favour of the missionary. As some counterbalance to this trial, Mr. C. had the pleasure to baptise 60 persons, Lord's day, Sept. 6—making 230 persons in the year, and others waiting for admission. In October following, Mr. Knibb received 18 into church fellowship. Mr. Taylor baptised 18 at Vere in November, and expected to baptise more in December; also, between 40 and 50 persons in Old Harbour, where interesting cases of conversion have occurred. Forty-two persons have been baptised at *Mount-Charles*, and others were waiting for admission. During the year 1828, there were 226 baptised and added to the church in Falmouth. In May last, 62 were baptised in that place; in August, 68; in September, 71; and at Rio-Bueno, 38.

REFORMATION ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

Several causes have contributed, of late, to carry forward a gradual work of reformation upon the European continent; none of which, humanly speaking, have been more efficient, perhaps, than that of the general circulation of the scriptures. The following letter from a friend of the "Reformation Society," which appears in the English publications, furnishes in some respects an illustration:—

"Mr. —— said, that an extraordinary movement had lately taken place in all his churches, and that it was not he, but the Papists, whom God had used to act on the hearts of his flock. An accidental acquaintance, made one evening with a botanical gardener in his town, had led that individual to attend protestant worship. He was so pleased as to repeat his attendance. The wife of a priest-ridden Papist made confession of this circumstance, and subsequently revealed, that since this practice her husband did not observe his fasts. The priest advised measures for reclaiming him. These not being successful, he menaced the wife with her husband's heresies, if she did not reform him; and at length insisted on the woman leaving her husband, if he would not comply with her entreaties. As she hesitated to take this last step, the priest threatened her with excommunication, if she did not instantly abandon her obstinate husband, and withdraw her children from his damnable contagion. This roused the poor woman, and, rather than desert her husband, she resolved at once to renounce both her priest and religion, and go along with her husband. The protestant pastor was then requested to come twice a week to instruct the family in protestant principles, preparatory to their communing with them in the Lord's supper. On one occasion a popish schoolmistress entered the house on business, and asked the meaning of the service—was struck with the explanation, and begged to be present. She immediately procured a new testament; the Spirit of God converted her heart through the reading of it. She informed the parents of her pupils of the change in her sentiments; but so sweetly described the happy improvement in her feelings, that, out of a large number, she only lost five scholars. This young woman is seen going from house to house, with her new testatment under her arm, to read and explain it to all her acquaintances. In consequence, the pastor is called upon to teach the protestant faith on four evenings in the week; many are the serious inquirers; and now it is necessary to build a temple, and have preaching on the sabbath, to satisfy the increasing number of protestants.—The young, zealous schoolmistress, as an early proof of her love to the church of Christ, collected sums of money for our Bible and Missionary Society. There is a papist village within the circumference of his rural churches, which has lately declared itself almost entirely of the reformed faith. An aged inhabitant of the village was arranging some old books a few months since, and taking up a large bible, to wipe off the dust, he tho't, "This is a legacy of my forefathers; but I know not what it contains." He opened it, and began to read. Something interested him, and he determined to read again. The bible became at length his daily study. After some time, he said to his eldest son—"Son, I find this book a wonderful book.—I love more and more to read it. I am confounded at my stupidity in having so many years neglected it. But one thing above all surprises me; I cannot find in it any thing about our church. I should like you to read it with me, and see." The family was from this time convened regularly to hear the scriptures read; all were convinced that the bible was true, and their church false.—Neighbours joined them at their readings; and the effect was, that twenty of the inhabitants agreed together to send to the nearest protestant minister to form them into a church. The pastor, who related this, was sent for. He went, but found no cottage or house large enough to contain the persons asssembled to witness the first protestant service. A papist friend offered his courtyard; thither the crowds adjourned, the mayor and the local authorities being present. The gentleman who granted his premises for the occasion, was converted by the first sermon; he and his house joined the protestants, who now amount to the majority of the inhabitants. One remarkable discovery has been made; that the ancestors of this newly-converted people were Huguenots, and fled to this village for security at the revocation of the edict of Nantz; and the old dirty bible had actually descended from one of those persecuted but faithful servants of God."

Unitarians in England.—The last number of the Monthly Repository, the official organ of the unitarian body in this country, gives a most hopeless account of the state of their cause. The running title of the article is, "Unitarians rich, yet inefficient;" and the statements in the text correspond to the title, for it is confessed that the "Unitarian Missionary Association, during the last year, is an almost perfect failure;" that the "spirit of unitarianism is not a missionary spirit;" that of their chapels, "the tale is brief and mournful;" that their assemblies for public worship are ill attended; that they can with difficulty support a single periodical publication; that their institutions for religious purposes are "few and languishing;" that "although for their numbers, the Unitarians are the richest body of religionists in the kingdom, they contribute the least to religious objects;" and, most painful of all, that in India itself, where they looked for most, they are without a missionary, and unable to keep up a single chapel.—*London Ch. Obs.*

Light in Jamaica.—The free black population of the island of Jamaica, amounts to 40,000, which is three times the number of the whites; and it is said the amount of property owned by the blacks is equal to that of the white population. They have recently established a paper, called "The Watchman, and Jamaica Free Press," which is said to be well conducted, and gives them an opportunity of vindicating their characters from the slanders of planters and colonial writers.

Importance of the Sabbath.—No nation can prosper, can even be held together, by virtue of a political compact merely. France alone has attempted it; and it cost the blood of hundreds and thousands of her subjects, to attest the failure of her experiment, and the indispensableness of auxiliary moral and religious influences. Christianity is admitted to be the very soul of the systems of morals and religion in our country; and, therefore, whether these systems, or even christianity itself, be true or false, sound or superstitious, happily or unhappily chosen by us, it is still equally certain, that if christianity is once annihilated in our land, we shall be left like revolutionary France, when she had annihilated it, utterly destitute of moral and religious control, in a condition as much worse than that of the heathen nations, as the restraints of their systems of superstition and idolatry are preferable to blank atheism and unrepressed wickedness.

The term Missionary.—A correspondent writes us as follows—"I see by your letter that the subscribers to your paper at ——— have generally discontinued. I expected it. I was there not long since, and finding one of them inclined to withdraw, I proposed to pay one half myself, provided he would pay the balance, and continue to receive and read the paper. He replied no, "there is too much missionary in them; my ears are deafened with the cry for money, money." I could have told him then, that his stomach was nearly burned up with whiskey."—*Southern paper.*

North-Carolina.—The 8th annual report of the Iredell County Bible Society states, that their debt has been discharged, and that all the destitute families in the county have been supplied with bibles. They have now resolved to procure 600 copies of the bible, and an agent for a neighbouring county. The same spirit is felt at this time throughout all parts of the state. The State Society ordered 6000 bibles, and 1000 testaments, to the eastern counties, in November, to make a general effort there during the winter, for which end they have appointed six agents. In Wake county, the friends of the bible have lately voted to raise $1000 towards supplying the state; and the Granville County Bible Society, having supplied their own destitute, have pledged $2000 to the general cause.—*Southern Rel. Intel.*

The Bible in South-Carolina.—Rev. Mr. Boies writes that the districts of Beaufort, Barnwell, Colleton, and Orangeburgh, (in addition to that of Charleston, and all in the lower division of the state), have undertaken to supply their own destitute with the bible within the present year. At the meetings on this subject, a lively interest was felt and prompt efforts were made. In some districts the destitution is great. In one it was supposed that from one third to one half of the families were without an entire copy.—*ib.*

Agent and grant of Tracts for New-Orleans. The committee of the American Tract Society, in answer to an application from the Society's board of agency in New-Orleans, have made a grant of *five hundred thousand pages of tracts*, in English and French, for distribution by that board, chiefly among the population of that city. They have also commissioned Mr. Moses H. Wilder to labour in promoting tract circulation there, as long as the healthiness of the season will permit.—*Am. T. Mag.*

Pilgrim's Progress.—We are happy to announce, that Mr. William H. Halstead, of New-York city, will be the second donor of $100, in part of $1000, for perpetuating this work by the American Tract Society, provided eight other individuals shall agree to pay the same amount, on or before the 12th day of May next.—*N. Y. Observer.*

First Annual Report of the Benevolent Association of the Presbytery of Watertown, presented, Feb. 10, 1830.—As this Association was first organised in August last, the report embraces but six months of its proceedings. The churches early organised themselves into auxiliaries, and the Black-River Association resolved to co-operate with the Presbytery.

"Accordingly, the following churches have become auxiliaries to the Association: Watertown, Adams, Antwerp, Oxbow, Theresa and Alexandria, Champion, Rutland, Brownville, Sacket's Harbour, Le Ray, Orleans, Rodman, Lorraine, Ellisburgh, Lowville 1st church, Lowville 2d church, Martinsburgh, Denmark 2d, Cape-Vincent, Smithville, and North-Adams. The following churches, only, remain to be organised, and probably will be, in the course of a few weeks, viz: Denmark 1st, Turin, Leyden, West-Leyden, Brantingham, and Wilna."

Thus organised, the W. B. Association were prepared for effort. They had written to the Assembly's Board, however, almost without success, for missionaries. Though a supply is pledged for the ensuing season, only one could be immediately obtained—a Mr. Pickards, who now labours in Antwerp. Besides him, Rev. J. R. Monroe has been appointed to labour one year in Lorraine: Rev. S. F. Snowden, the same period, in Le Ray, Pamelia and Theresa: Rev. A. L. Crandal, six weeks in the destitute town of Watson, Lewis co: Rev. D. Speare, to labour one year in Henderson: Rev. J. Burchard to labour one year in Belville; and Rev. C. Burge, to labour one year in Ellis village. Another minister has arrived, who may probably be employed soon; and another still is expected in the month of April.

The subscriptions for other objects have not yet become due. Something, however, has been effected in the education cause: and the churches are called upon to vigorous activity in favour of the various objects embraced in the plan of operations. The report represents the general prospects in a favourable point of light; and encouraging results are anticipated.

Genesee Presbytery.—In each of the churches of this presbytery, twenty-two in number, there are in successful operation, a Bible, a Temperance, and a Sabbath School Society. All the churches observe the monthly concert. There is also established a County Auxiliary Temperance Society, and a Society auxiliary to the General Sabbath Union. These various societies held their anniversaries during the late meeting of the presbytery, which was rendered peculiarly interesting by the circumstance. In a very few congregations there are some of the special tokens of the divine presence.

Indiana Theological Seminary.—Rev. Dr. Mathews, of Shepardstown, Va. has accepted the office of professor of theology in the seminary, which is about to be established by the Presbytery of Indiana, in connection with Hanover Academy.—*Cincinnati Ch. Jour.*

The Sabbath.—A meeting of citizens belonging to various denominations was held in Pittsburgh, Pa. March 2d; which, after several addresses, unanimously resolved to form a Society for preserving the sanctity of the Sabbath, auxiliary to the General Sabbath Union.

REVIVALS.

Bozrahville, Conn.—A correspondent of the Religious Intelligencer gives a detailed account of a recent work of grace in this town. In former times the place had been blessed. Within the last ten years it has been visited with four special seasons of refreshing. The last of these commenced towards the close of August last, in a gentle manner; and soon the dews of divine grace "were copiously distilled upon the people." The work first appeared in an adjacent town, and "the cloud seemed to approach from that quarter." For a few days, "the Spirit seemed to be poured out copiously." An inquiry meeting was appointed with some hesitation; when about forty attended, and Christians appeared to wrestle and prevail in prayer. Meetings now became frequent and powerful; and sometimes almost the whole village was drawn together.

"Three or four days from the commencement, so powerful did the work appear, so general was the attention, and so deep the feeling, that it appeared as if every sinner was about to give up the controversy with his Maker, and yield to his authority."

The first instance of conversion filled the hearts of Christians with joy; and led many to ask, "how can these things be?" But soon their faith was put to a severe trial; for though many were anxious, a few only submitted to Christ.

"About the first of September, the sudden intelligence of the death of a worthy young woman residing in the neighbourhood, seemed to deepen the impressions of many, and to give an impulse to the work. Again the whole village seemed to be moved, "as a forest by a mighty wind;" attention was if possible more profound than at first; where the cry of mercy had at all subsided, it now became more earnest, and conversions were more frequent.

"Things went on in this way for several days. In every house, and in almost every apartment, the voice of prayer was heard from morning till evening. Many, not knowing themselves, professed a great willingness to submit, if it were possible; the hearts of some rose in determined opposition against God and the truth; a few were in danger of deceiving themselves; some seemed in danger of despairing; and others were so infatuated as to believe such anxiety about religion altogether unnecessary.

"After the work had been progressing for about two weeks, Mrs. A. a truly devoted servant of Christ, and a mother in Israel, was confined through indisposition, and after a few days illness, fell asleep in Jesus. This woman had helped us much in the Lord, through her prayers, her fervent love, and pious example. For some months she had been more than usually active; her soul seemed to fasten with peculiar delight, upon Christ and his cause. When the Spirit began to move upon the hearts of the people, she was uncommonly animated; her whole soul seemed to be absorbed, and swallowed up in love to her Saviour. Though soon compelled, through the influence of disease, to be absent from our solemn assemblies, she was resigned. She was brought to feel that her work was done; that there was but a step between her and her father's house; and like good old Simeon, she could say, "Now Lord lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Her peace of mind and resignation held out to the last, and to her dying hour she was useful.

"The faith and patience of this aged saint, operated as a powerful stimulus on the minds and hearts of Christians. When any, borne down with "the heat and burden of the day," were ready to faint, here they saw the power and excellence of religion exemplified, and were encouraged to greater effort, by the faith, hope and patience, that comfort, and encourage, and support the soul in death. The death of such a woman, and at such a time, was attended, as might reasonably be expected, with the happiest influence. While many were praising God, for bringing the blind from darkness to light, every pious heart felt an additional obligation to gratitude, for such peace, such resignation, may we not say, such holy triumph, in the death of a saint. After this, the work seemed slowly to progress, and went on happily, till about the 6th of October, when one of our young people was suddenly called from time into eternity.

"Such repeated instances of sudden death, seemed powerfully to affect the hearts of many; it appeared as if the angel of death stood prepared to hasten them away to the judgment seat. To many of the near connexions of the deceased, it seemed an awful and solemn warning, and to some it was hopefully sanctified to their spiritual and eternal good.

"Thus, by the providences of God, and his blessing on the means of grace, the work was continued for some weeks, during which time about forty precious souls (the most of whom were in early life) were brought to embrace the Saviour. While we cheerfully acknowledge the goodness of God, in this visitation of his presence and spirit, and would most devoutly ascribe to him the glory and praise of what he hath done; it is with pain we have to state, that many, who a few months since were in great distress for their souls, and almost overwhelmed in view of their guilt and danger, have now quieted their fears, silenced the voice of conscience, and become if possible more stupid than before. If not prevented by the grace of God, it is to be feared they will never again see their danger, till surprised by death, or till the voice of the archangel and the trump of God disturbs their repose."

Narratives of revivals should be improved for instruction as well as for edification. Is it not obvious to conclude, that in such cases as the above, there is a great deficiency in prayer? that Christians are continually less inclined to walk by faith, than by sight?

Newburyport & Ipswich, Mass.—A letter dated Newburyport, Feb. 16, says:—"It appears the ministers and the members of their respective churches, are more engaged than what they have been. But the Spirit of God is poured out in a peculiar manner in Ipswich.—Old and young are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. An old man 90 years of age, a subject of the work, on being asked how old he was, said that he was three years old. Another exhibition of divine love was in the case of a man and his wife, who had not been to meeting for six years. Both are now the subjects of grace, and three of their children. Indeed, there is not a house but what is visited by the Holy Spirit. So powerful is the work, that they shut up their stores and factories to attend to their souls' concerns. There are upwards of 300 inquirers. They have met in the town-hall, on account of their numbers. Dr. Beecher has been with them two weeks, and says it is evidently the out-pouring of the Spirit of God upon them. They were under the necessity of calling for ministerial aid. I heard from there yesterday. The work was increasing."—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Windham Co. Vt.—From this county accounts are of the most cheering and animating kind. The town of Brattleborough is peculiarly favoured. The special influences of the Holy Spirit are descending "like rain upon the mown grass, and like the showers that water the earth." More than one hundred precious souls are rejoicing in hope, and the work still progresses. Dummerston, Rockingham, and several other towns, are also favoured with a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Communicated by the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Sunday School Union.

OPENING OF SPRING.

The time is at hand for commencing Sabbath school operations for 1830. The County Societies must start early, if they would accomplish any important objects. We cannot, as heretofore, send them a General Agent; but will endeavour to furnish them with missionaries, to the extent of our power, if application is made in season. Missionaries should be in the field here the *1st of May;* for it should be remembered that a majority of the schools, formed even at this early period, will not be continued over *six months.*

The anniversary of the *Western S. S. Union* takes place on the 5th of May. At that time we hope to see many of the County and Town Societies in full operation, and many blooming schools amid this wide-spread garden.

The Charleston (S. C.) Observer says, that in Liberty county, Georgia, there are several Sabbath schools, which embrace, at the same time, children, parents, and grand-parents.—We recollect that a great revival of religion has lately taken place in that county. Is it not probable that these schools are some of its pleasant fruits?

Sabbath Schools in Maryland.—Seventy-eight schools, and about 600 scholars, were added to the S. S. Union of Maryland, by the extra efforts of last year. There is now a school in nearly every congregation where it is practicable to establish one. The whole number of schools in the state is about 300; and they include near 30,000 scholars.

SABBATH SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS.

"*The Teacher's Parting Gift to a Sunday School Boy.*" Am. S. S. Union. pp. 36.

This is an excellent little "parting gift."—One like it has been long needed. The teacher is very particular in giving proper advice to his pupils, and it is done in a very affectionate and engaging manner. We wish every Sabbath scholar might receive a copy, when he leaves the school.

"*The Life of Philip Melancton.*" Am. S. S. Union. 5th series.

This is a short, but very interesting memoir of that great and good man. Altho' in the 5th series, it deserves (as do many others of the same size) to be read by all the older teachers and scholars.

"*Memoir of Jude Cain.*" Am. S. S. Union. pp. 18.

We have seldom seen a more simple and perfect illustration of youthful piety, than is given in this brief memoir. The happy subject of it expired on the 3d February, 1829, aged twelve years.

"*Sketches of Moravian Missions.*" Am. S. S. Union. 13th series.

Though this is not exactly a *new* publication, yet, having just read it for the first time, we take pleasure in presenting it before the public. It is written on the plan of a dialogue between a father and his children. The subject, of course, is full of interest; and the narrative details with touching simplicity, the holy perseverance, the faith, and sufferings, of those "who counted not their lives dear unto themselves," if by any means they might honour the cross of Christ.

The "American Sunday School Magazine," for March, has arrived. Also, the "Youth's Friend." In future, we expect, they will be more punctual.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MARCH 30, 1830.

☞ The Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the *Western Recorder*, is removed, for the present, to the corner of Genesee and Catharine streets, a few rods below the canal.

Anniversary Speeches.—As the period of our religious anniversaries is drawing near, the subject of speech-making begins to be discussed in the public journals. This is well; but let us be brief, and directly to the purpose. Short speeches and short discussions; employment of talents, without display; exhibition of charities, without ostentation; ardent zeal and spiritual fervour, rather than oratorical vehemence; are the things chiefly to be contemplated. Let us have good speeches, rather than great ones.—Let them be accompanied by the breath of prayer, rather than by that of human applause; for in proportion as God is glorified, the pride of human glory must be stained.

Episcopal Missions in Greece.—We learn from the Philadelphia Recorder, that the establishment of Rev. J. J. Robertson, as a missionary in Greece, is determined upon, and that the subject is beginning to be regarded with much interest. A mission press is also to be established; and a second mission family only wait for funds to enable them to join Mr. R.

Monroe Presbytery.—The following remarks, contained in the recent narrative of the state of religion in this Presbytery, may be equally applicable to a Presbytery which is near home:—

"The fact, that the Spirit is gently descending upon a few of our churches, is evidence that God is waiting to be gracious, and should excite to more humble and fervent prayer, that he would appear in his glory to build up Zion.—His arm is not shortened that he cannot save, and his ear is not heavy that he cannot hear.—How important, therefore, that Christians be careful; that they grieve not the Holy Spirit of God by their sins and unfaithfulness; that they by a humble and holy walk "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour," and the religion they profess; and that by importunate prayer they supplicate the out-pourings of the Spirit upon our churches and congregations."

Practical Testimony.—Some few of the friends of the Sabbath, have questioned whether the six-day lines of conveyance were not, on the whole, doing more hurt than good. The Monroe Presbytery, without alluding to this question, and probably without the remotest reference to it, say in their recent narrative:—

"The Sabbath cause seems to be taking an increasing hold upon the affections of the members of our churches."

This is good testimony, as far as it goes; and probably the dreaded result would be seen at Rochester, if any where.

"*A Brief View of the American Missions at Bombay for the year* 1828."—A pamphlet bearing this title has come to hand, as issued at the mission press in Bombay, in 1829. The details are not particularly new, but they derive special interest from the circumstance of their being given in connexion. They are furnished "for the information of those who have favoured the American mission in Bombay with their patronage, and with the hope of obtaining a remembrance in the supplications of all who are praying that the kingdom of God may come."

"The Child's Picture-Defining and Reading Book; by T. H. Gallaudet, principal of the asylum of the deaf & dumb at Hartford, Conn."

When this little book first came to hand, we intended to point out some of its special merits; but have been prevented, from the press of matter and the want of time.

The art of reading, as it is usually taught, is but ill adapted to the inclination and the habits of the juvenile mind. But instead of teaching the little ones in the ordinary way, to prate "they know not what," Mr. G. proposes to make them understand from the beginning, the subject matter that is placed before them. In this way amusement is blended with instruction. The child, instead of being wearied with dry, unintelligible details, is made, by pictures, &c. continually conversant with the things and the properties of things which are designated by the language.

The plan is not wholly novel; but when a man like Mr. G. engages in it, with the advantages of a highly cultivated and philosophic mind, it can scarcely fail to possess higher advantages than those of mere novelty. Every teacher of young children should examine the work.

Mourning Apparel.—This subject is beginning to excite considerable discussion in the public journals. The question is on the propriety of abolishing a custom, which, while it is useless to every portion of the community, obliges the poorer class to incur an expense which cannot well be afforded.

A happy Figure of Speech.—Figures, say the rhetoricians, should come unsought for, and seem to grow out of the subject. A speech-maker, at one of the late celebrations of Tom Paine's birth-day, furnishes us with an illustration. Speaking of Paine's writings on civil and political liberty, he says—"Great as were his merits in this respect, they form but *a drop in the overflowing cup* of his deserts." Poor Tom Paine died a *drunkard*.

Ontario Female Seminary.—This seminary, it seems, has procured as a teacher of high reputation, from Boston, Miss Hannah Upham; a circumstance which is supposed to promise much in favour of the future prospects of the institution.

Special Bible Effort.—The friends of bible distribution will not fail to read the Secretary's appeal on our first page. It still remains to be seen, whether the special effort will be crowned with complete success during the time specified.

Col. Johnson's Report.—A review of this document is in reserve for next week. It came too late for the present number.

The Indians.—We mentioned last week, that the inhabitants of Whitestown had sent on a memorial to Congress, in reference to the present crisis in the affairs of the Indians—The following has been communicated to us, as a copy of the proceedings, embracing the memorial:—

Agreeable to a previous notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of Whitestown, was holden at the brick school-house in the village of Whitesboro, on Monday evening, March 15, 1830, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of memorialising Congress in regard to the condition and treatment of the Indians, within the several states and territories of the United States, and particularly of those within the state of Georgia. S. Newton Dexter, was appointed chairman, and Henry Blodgett, secretary. After several addresses to the meeting, S. Newton Dexter, Gen. T. Sill, Rev. Elon Galusha, Dr. S. S. Peck, and Dr. E. Mosely, were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial. The meeting then adjourned until Friday evening, March 19.

On Friday evening, the inhabitants of Whitestown again assembled, pursuant to adjournment. A memorial was reported by Gen. Sill, from the committee to which that subject was referred, and was unanimously accepted by the meeting. The Secretary then offered the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Elon Galusha, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the government of the United States, in its numerous treaties with the Cherokee Indians, has distinctly and uniformly acknowledged their independent national existence, and has plainly admitted and solemnly guaranteed their supreme right and sole title to the lands which they possess; and that an extension of state jurisdiction over those lands, before the Indian title can be "*quietly* and *peaceably* extinguished," would be a direct violation of solemn treaties; and dishonouring us among the nations of the earth.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be authenticated by the Chairman and Secretary, and with our memorial transmitted to Congress.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Utica papers.

Voted, That this meeting do now adjourn.

S. NEWTON DEXTER, Ch'n.
H. BLODGETT, Sec'y.

MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:—

The memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Whitestown, in the county of Oneida, and state of New-York, respectfully represents—

That your memorialists have viewed with the deepest interest, the question now pending before your honorable body, in relation to the Indians, the original inhabitants and present occupants of the soil in the several states and territories of the United States.

Your memorialists disclaim all party views, both political and religious, and ground the prayer of their petition on the principles, as they believe, of eternal justice.

Your memorialists forbear to consume the time of your honorable body, by a detail of the arguments by which the claims of the aborigines to the lands they now occupy have been supported. They have been in substance presented to your honorable body by various memorials and publications. At the same time, your memorialists cannot refrain from an expression of their opinion, that the title of the aborigines to the territory which they possess, is the first under the law of nature and nations—the gift of the God of Nature, who has conferred upon us all our rights and prescribed all our duties—

Your memorialists decline expressing any opinion as to the policy of removing the Indians from their present location, beyond the Mississippi, with their consent duly expressed in their national councils, as a question altogether within the sound discretion of Congress. But against such removal, without their consent first obtained, your memorialists do most respectfully remonstrate, as a violation of the law of nature, and of various treaties constitutionally made between the several contracting parties.

Your memorialists look back with honest and honourable pride, to the acts of the general government, (under all administrations of that government), as it regards the rights of foreign or domestic sovereignties; and they rejoice, that amid all the contentions that have arisen, and that ever must arise, in a government constituted like ours, not a blot has been made which the pencil of history will record on our national escutcheon.

Your memorialists beg leave to say, that something is due to the age in which we live, and to our standing as a nation; that the moral sense of the world is much enlightened and invigorated; that our situation as a nation attracts the attention of the world, wherever commerce has winged her flight, or the dawn of science or information has penetrated; that we stand on a hill, a beacon for good or evil to all

Your memorialists therefore pray your honourable body, to protect the aborigines in their present location, unless they consent to remove, and thus show to the civilised world another example of justice and magnanimity. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Memorials are also circulating in Utica and New-Hartford.

Horse-Racing.—We were in hopes that the good sense of community had finally put down this pernicious practice, at least so far as New-York state is concerned; but the following article, which comes from a source highly respectable, shows that something remains to be done:—

For the Western Recorder.

TO FARMERS AND ALL FRIENDS OF ORDER IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mr. Orvis has introduced into the Assembly, "A bill to authorise the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County to establish a *race course* in that county." Are you prepared for this measure? Are you willing to countenance the cruelty to beasts, the drunkenness, the gambling, and the debauchery, which are always more or less connected with the race course? Are you ready to have a school for vice, in which adepts from abroad, in the shape of jockeys and gamblers, shall be teachers, established by law in the heart of your county? Are you desirous that the Agricultural Society, which has been supported by virtuous men, as an institution to promote industry, practical agriculture, wealth and morals, shall be converted into a corporation for the ruin of youth, and to provide a cruel gratification for the vicious? Is it possible that this Society has become prostituted to this purpose? If these are not your wishes, and if you do not seek the ruin of this Society, let each man speak quickly and loudly, before this bill, now pending before the Legislature, becomes a law.—Will it not be wise to forward petitions on this subject to the House?

THE VOICE OF A FRIEND.

We are glad that a "voice" is raised against such a project as this. Let it be echoed thro' the land, till every jockey will hide his head; and every gambler and swindler and pick-pocket be driven out from our borders. If the Legislature, after all the experience of former years, consent to the establishment of race courses, we see not where the matter will end. Bull-baiting is the next thing; improvement in the breed of cows and oxen, is as important as that in the breed of horses. We do hope that the virtuous yeomanry of the country will put this thing down at once.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The debate in the Senate, on the resolution relative to the public lands, (or rather upon the state of the Union, past, present, and to come), is still continued.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, for the relief of persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, during the war of the revolution. Those possessed of property to the amount of $1000, exclusive of wearing apparel, household furniture, implements of trade, or farming utensils, are excluded from the benefits of the bill.

A bill has also passed the House, restricting to the term of ten years, the operation of judgments rendered in the courts of the U. States, within the state of New-York.

The select committee of the House, appointed on that subject, have reported resolutions for the removal of the remains of Gen. Washington, with funeral honours, to the capitol, on the — day of December next, to be entombed in the national sepulchre, under the central dome of that edifice; and that the remains of Mrs. Washington be also removed, and entombed in the same sepulchre. Also, that a statue of Gen. Washington be obtained, executed by a distinguished artist, and of the best materials, to be placed in the centre of the rotunda of the capitol.

A resolution has been presented to the House, by Mr. Forward, to reduce the salaries of the officers of government, and of the clerks in the several departments, generally; and the pay of members of Congress from $8 to $6 per day. Another resolution has been presented, by Mr. McDuffie, to reduce the pay of members to $2 per day, after the first session of each Congress has continued 120 days, and after the second session has continued 90 days.

A resolution has passed the House, fixing the day of adjournment, (if the Senate concur), on the 17th of May. In the Senate, the resolution was laid on the table, until the first Monday in May.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, March 20.—In Senate, Mr. Maynard, from the committee on literature, to which was referred the petitions from the Hamilton academy, Oneida institute, and Whitesborough academy, in relation to the distribution of the literature fund, reported against granting the prayer of the petitioners. The report was accompanied by the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Regents of the University report to the Senate, whether in their opinion any alteration in the mode of distributing the income of the literature fund is necessary, or would be useful; and if so, to designate such alteration, and state their reasons for a change.

In Assembly, Mr. Paige, from the canal committee, made a report on the subject of the Chenango canal, presenting at length the statements and opinions of the canal commissioners on the subject; and also the reasons urged in favour of the immediate construction of the canal. The committee conclude by declaring, that they do not feel themselves authorised to repudiate the opinions and statements of the commissioners—they not having been essentially impugned; and the committee therefore arrive at the conclusion, that from the documents and evidences before them, they are not satisfied that the canal will yield a revenue sufficient to discharge the interest upon the cost, and the expenses of repairs and attendance.

On motion of Mr. Lush, the committee on trade and manufactures were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering by law, the 17th section of chapter 19, title 2, part 1, of the revised statutes, which prescribes the figure and size of the stick or roller, now required by said section, to be used in the measuring of dry commodities not heaped. [It is said that the effect of the roller required by the revised statutes in *striking*, is to pack down wheat to the quantity of a quart in the bushel. A square stick would, it is said, do equal justice to the buyer and seller.]

The bill to amend the charter of the village of Utica, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to remove the supreme court clerk's office from Canandaigua to Geneva, passed the committee of the whole, after a long debate, ayes 61, noes 27.

Monday, March 22.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Hardenbergh, one of the members of the Assembly from Sullivan county, (see our obituary head), no business was transacted in either house to-day, except passing resolutions to wear the usual badge of mourning, and to make arrangements for the funeral.

Tuesday, March 23.—In Senate, Mr. Allen, from the committee on banks, &c. to which was referred the bill from the Assembly, to incorporate the Livingston county bank, reported the same, without giving an opinion either in favour or against its passage.

Mr. Bronson, from the committee on that part of the governor's message relating to the claims of this state upon the United States, made a report upon that subject, from which it appears that the amount now claimed to be due from the United States, is $78,932 33.—The report was accompanied by the following resolution, which was laid on the table:—

Resolved, if the Assembly concur herein, That the comptroller be and he is hereby required, to arrange the accounts and papers for disbursements made by the state of New-York on account of the late war, and forward the same to the delegation in Congress from this state, and request them to procure the passage of a law by Congress, on just and equitable principles, for the payment of said accounts; and also that he be required to employ some suitable person, to bring to a final settlement the ordnance or property account between the state of New-York and the United States, and receive payment from the latter, in such ordnance, arms and military stores, as may be most useful in arming and equipping the militia of this state.

The committee of the whole had under consideration, and rose and reported on the bill to provide for the deficiency in the revenue of the general fund. [This bill provides for a state tax of one mill on the dollar.]

The Assembly did not meet till 3 o'clock; when the two houses attended the funeral of Mr. Hardenbergh.

Wednesday, March 24.—In Senate, Mr. Maynard offered a resolution, calling on the attorney general for his opinion, whether it would be constitutional for the legislature to impose higher rates of toll on the canals, higher duties on salt, and higher duties on goods sold at auction, than those which existed at the time of the adoption of the amended constitution; and if thus raised, whether they could be again reduced to the present rates. Laid on the table.

The committee of the whole again had under consideration, and rose and reported on the bill to provide for the deficiency of the general fund.

The committee of the whole had also under consideration, the bill to extend the time for filling up the stock of the National bank, in the city of New-York. The first and only section of the bill was passed.

Mr. Maynard then proposed the following as an additional section to the bill:—

The said corporation shall be exempt from a contribution to, and a participation in the fund, created by an act, entitled an act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations and for other purposes, [the safety fund], passed April 2, 1829.

Mr. Maynard stated, that he regarded this amendment as an important one; and if it prevailed, it was his intention to extend the same exemption to all the banks in that city. If there were any benefits to be derived from the safety fund, Mr. M. said they would all be realised by the country banks. He was not, however, now prepared to go into an investigation of this subject, and therefore moved to rise and report.

Mr. Throop opposed the motion to rise and report. He thought that unless the Senate had made up their minds to repeal the law of last winter, there was no necessity of holding any debate, or of rising and reporting upon this subject.

The motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

In Assembly, Mr. Robinson reported a bill to amend the act relative to the Chenango canal. It repeals the 7th, 8th and 9th sections, and directs the canal commissioners to proceed immediately in making the canal.

Mr. Van Buren offered a resolution, directing the superintendent of the Sing-sing state-prison, to cause a column to be quarried from the marble near that place, with the stone necessary for the pedestal thereof; to be erected in the city of New-York, to the memory of the late Capt. James Lawrence, commander of the United States ship Chesapeake, who gallantly fell in the late war with Great-Britain, in the action between that ship and the British frigate Shannon; the expense of transporting the same to New-York, and of the erection thereof, to be paid by the committee appointed for the purpose in that city. Laid on the table.

The bill to remove the supreme court clerk's office from Canandaigua to Geneva, was read the third time and passed, ayes 68, noes 27.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill relative to printing the revised statutes, and it passed. It permits any person in this state to print them; but the editions shall not be read as evidence in courts, unless certified to be correct, by the secretary of state.

The committee of the whole took up the resolutions to abolish imprisonment for debt; but immediately rose and reported.

Thursday, March 25.—In Senate, the bill from the Assembly, to amend the charter of the village of Utica, was read the 3d time and passed.

The Senate again went into committee of the whole, on the bill imposing a state tax.

Mr. Maynard addressed the committee for about two hours, in opposition to raising the money wanted, by a direct tax. He said it was the duty of the citizen to bear patiently all necessary burthens, and it was also the duty of those who had the power to impose these burthens, to make them as light as possible. Some supply, he said, was absolutely necessary; and the legislature would be unfaithful to the people, if they did not in some way or other provide for the deficiency. Mr. M. then remarked upon the nature and character of the general fund. He said it was a troublesome fund, a deceptive fund, and a vicious fund; it had been the cause of many indiscreet acts in the legislature, and if by its gradual consumption for ten years, (by which time the canal debt would be paid), we could avoid a direct tax, we should consume it. He then remarked upon the constitutionality of applying a part of the increased tolls upon the canals to other purposes than the extinguishment of the canal debt, and contended that the Erie canal should at least make up the deficiency of its tributaries. He then replied to the report of the canal board, and attempted to show that the facts there set forth are founded in error. Before concluding his remarks, he gave way to a motion to rise.

In Assembly, the bill to permit any of the inhabitants of this state to print the revised laws, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Paige, from the committee on canals, reported on the subject of the Chemung canal; setting forth the statements of the commissioners on the subject of the cost and revenue, and the views of the friends of the canal on the same subjects; and concluding with the expression of an opinion, that if the legislature do not interfere, and proposals are made, accompanied with good and sufficient security, to construct the canal for the sum of $300,000 or under, that the commissioners will, by the terms of the existing law, be bound to proceed and complete the work. The committee, however, submit all the questions in relation to the canal, to the decision of the house.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the report of the canal committee, against making the Chenango canal, and also on the bill brought in by Mr. Robinson, directing that the said canal shall be constructed.

Mr. Robinson spoke till the hour of adjournment, in opposition to the report of the canal committee, in review of the report of the canal commissioners, and in showing the advantages which would ensue from making this canal.

Friday, March 26.—In Senate, the committee of the whole had again under consideration the bill imposing a tax of *one mill* on the dollar on all real and personal property in the state.

Mr. Maynard concluded his remarks commenced yesterday, in opposition to the present bill. The plan suggested by him to supply the deficiency in the revenue, is to increase the duties on distilled spirits, and on tavern and grocery licenses; impose a duty on goods sold at auction that are now exempt, and transfer the tax paid by the banks from the treasuries of the different counties to the state treasury. These suggestions, Mr. M. stated, were made principally with a view to draw the attention of members to the subject, and not in the confident belief that they were such as should be adopted.

After Mr. M. had concluded his remarks, the committee, on motion of Mr. Benton, who stated he wished to make some remarks upon the subject, rose and reported.

In Assembly, Mr. Gosman reported against the petition of owners of lands in Marshal and Kirkland, Oneida county, relative to the boundary line of Indian lands. Agreed to.

Mr. Van Buren called for the consideration of the resolution for the quarrying a column of marble by the convicts at Sing-Sing, to be erected in New-York, to the memory of Capt. James Lawrence.

Mr. Savage moved an amendment, directing the same, for a monument to be erected in Oneida county, under the direction of Wm. Clark, John E. Hinman, and A. G. Dauby, in memory of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, who fell in a battle with the Indians at Oriskany, in 1777. Lost, ayes 41, noes 44.

Mr. Halcott proposed an amendment, for the governor to purchase a sword, to be presented to Col. Henry Leavenworth, formerly of Delaware county, who was an officer distinguished in battle during the late war. Lost.

The resolution was finally referred to a select committee, with directions to report a bill.

The committee of the whole again took up the Chenango canal subject, and Mr. Robinson continued his remarks till the hour of adjournment.

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 15th February, have been received at New-York.

British Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 12th February, Lord Holland introduced a motion, which he supported in an elaborate speech, that there should be no pacification or settlement of Greece, which would not give satisfaction to the people. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to direct much censure against ministers for the vacillating policy which had been pursued by England in the question of Greek independence, as well as in relation to the general policy towards the Ottoman Porte during the struggle between Russia and Turkey. His motion and speech excited much discussion and rejoinder, and among others, the Duke of Wellington replied at considerable length. He was in favour of giving that country an extent of territory, sufficient to enable her to preserve her independence by land and by sea; and that no government should be imposed upon her, which was not consonant with the wishes of the people. He advocated a pacific policy with great earnestness, but at the same time strongly insisted on the unusually prepared condition of England to enter into a necessary war. The following is his language on this head, as reported in the London Courier of the 13th:—

"If it were our policy to engage in the contest as a belligerent, never was the country in a better condition for doing so. I firmly believe," continued the noble Duke, "that notwithstanding the present distress of the country, never was it in a state in which it could embark in a war with so many advantages. I say that I believe its resources and capabilities of sustaining the burden of a contest, and the efficacy of all the departments of the public service, are superior now to what they have been, at least within my recollection; aye, even to what they were, when, as my noble friend (the Earl of Aberdeen) observed in his speech this evening, all Europe was arrayed in arms against us."

Our minister, Mr. M'Lane, continues to have frequent interviews with the British cabinet.—He transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 10th February.

The Liverpool papers state that the distresses of the poor in that city, are unusually and insupportably severe. Thousands and thousands of the labouring and industrious classes are spoken of, as having been compelled to ask for charitable assistance.

DOMESTIC.

Steam-Boat Helen McGregor.—The names of seventeen of the persons who lost their lives by the explosion of this steam-boat, have been published, and the names of about the same number who were badly wounded. Since then, it is said to be ascertained that eighteen or twenty more were lost. There were between 3 and 400 passengers on board the boat.

Washington and Warren Bank.—The New-York American, of Tuesday last, says the bills of the Washington and Warren bank were refused at the brokers that day, at any rate. An injunction had been served on the Dutchess fire insurance company, and Western insurance company, and receivers had been appointed. These institutions are supposed to be more or less affiliated, and to be all controlled by one individual. The bills are selling in Albany at 25 cents on the dollar.

Sam Patch found.—The body of this bold but unfortunate adventurer, was found on the 17th inst. in the river about six miles below Rochester. It is known to be his, by the black handkerchief about his waist, and other marks.

Wm. Miller, a lawyer of Philadelphia, was killed in a duel on Sunday, at Naaman's creek, on the Delaware, by Lt. Charles G. Hunter, of the United States navy.

The snow fell eighteen inches deep, in the city of Albany, on Friday last.

A CARD.

The Subscriber acknowledges the expression of regard on the part of his people, in the appropriation of *Thirty Dollars*, from the amount raised in his congregation upon the special effort of the American Bible Society, to constitute him a member for life of said Society.

Vernon, Mar. 25, 1830. A. GARRISON.

DEATHS.

In this village, yesterday, Mrs. *Roxanna Parker*, wife of Mr. Jason Parker, aged 64.

At Cherry-Valley, on the 21st inst. *John Heffner Francis*, an interesting son of Mr. Thomas M. Francis, of this village, aged 9 years. His remains were brought to this place and interred on Wednesday the 24th inst.

In Albany, Hon. *Herman H. Hardenbergh*, a member of the Assembly from Sullivan county. He was found dead in his bed, at his lodgings, on Monday morning of last week. He was, on the previous evening, apparently in good health, and conversed with his friends with his usual cheerfulness. His funeral was attended on Tuesday afternoon, when his remains were followed to the tomb by the members of the legislature, officers of government, &c.

At Chittenango, on the 16th ult. Mrs. *Martha Huntington*, wife of Mr. Charles Huntington, and daughter of Mr. Abel Hyde, formerly of Franklin, Connecticut, aged 46. Under a lingering and protracted illness, she endured her trials with great patience, and departed enjoying the consolations of the grace of God.

FAMILY BUTTER, SMOKED BEEF, AND HAMS.

10 firkins Family Butter,
1000 lbs. best smoked Beef,
5000 lbs. Hams & Shoulders, cured in best manner.
And a general assortment of Groceries and Family Supplies, for sale, by
JAMES VAN RENSSELAER,
Corner of Hotel & Liberty streets.
Utica, March 23, 1830. 12w2

MACKEREL.

65 bbls. & half bbls. Nos. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, at No. 90, Genesee street—For sale, by
March 23, 1830. PARKER & HASTINGS.

TEAS, &c.

50 chests Young Hyson and Hyson-skin Teas,
10 bags Pimento, 100 lbs. Nutmegs,
10 do. Pepper, 50 do. Cloves,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS.
Utica, March 23, 1830. 12w3

NOTICE.

JOHN W. HITCHCOCK, M. D. has taken the office over No. 85, Genesee street, and offers his professional services to whoever may want them.
Utica, March 23, 1830. 12

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT WHITESBORO.

MRS. NICHOLAS will open a Boarding-School, to commence on the 18th of May next, in the village of Whitesboro, Oneida county, for the reception and instruction of Young Ladies. The number of boarders will be limited to twenty, and she will receive applications for entrances at any time, until her number be completed.

There will be four terms during the year, each comprising eleven weeks. No pupils will be admitted for a shorter term than twenty-two weeks, or half a year, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of long continued sickness. There will be three vacations during the year. The Young Ladies will be permitted to remain during the vacations, their board only being charged at $1.50 cts. per week.

Pupils will be required to furnish their own beds and bedding, towels and spoon; and can either provide their own books and stationary, or be furnished with them by Mrs. N. at the retail prices. They will be under the immediate care and instruction of Mrs. Nicholas, and will be subjected only to such discipline as will conduce to their mental, moral and religious improvement.

TERMS.

Board, and English instruction, including Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Elocution, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Evidences of Christianity, Elements of Criticism; Critical Reading of Milton's Works, &c. &c. with all extra charges, (washing excepted), per quarter, payable in advance,	-	-	-	-	$35 00
Music, including use of Piano,				-	10 00
French,	-	-	-	-	5 00
Spanish,	-	-	-	-	5 00
Italian,	-	-	-	-	5 00

Mrs. Nicholas is a native of the city of New-York, where she has been engaged in the instruction of youth, and gives references to the following gentlemen of her acquaintance in that city:—Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, Rev. Mr. Schroeder, Rev. Mr. Berrian, Hon. William A. Duer, President of Columbia College, Professors Moore and McVickar, of Columbia College, Chancellor Kent, and David B. Ogden & John Duer, Esquires. To Samuel Miles Hopkins, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Welch, of Albany; and to Theodore Sill, Fortune C. White, William G. Tracy, and S. Newton Dexter, Esquires; Hon. Henry R. Storrs, Rev. Elon Galusha, Rev. John Frost, and Doctors W. A. Clarke, and S. S. Peck, of Whitesboro. *March* 23, 1830. 2w3

ONEIDA INSTITUTE.

THE spring term in this institution will commence on the first Monday in April. For the convenience of regulating the studies and other concerns of the school, the year will be divided into quarters. But the only vacations will be in the spring and autumn. The system of labour renders it unnecessary to intermit study, for the purpose of relaxing the mind; and the business of the farm does not admit of a suspension of labour. This should be understood, that all, excepting such as are expecting to enter college in the fall, may come prepared to remain until the close of the fall term, which will be the latter part of November.

Each Student will remember to furnish himself with such changes of dress, as will be adapted to the business of the field and the study, a bed and bedding, and towels. Most of the other articles of furniture will be furnished, such as tables, chairs, bedsteads, book-cases, &c. by the institution.

Certificates of good moral character, industrious habits and respectable talents, are required of all, on their admission; and if, after fair trial, their deportment and proficiency do not justify such a recommendation, they will not be permitted to remain. Religious instruction forms a part of the duties required by the constitution of the school. This is given by one of the teachers, in the form of bible class instruction, one evening in a week; and it is expected that every student will attend, and be prepared to sustain a public examination. A library of more than one thousand volumes belongs to the institution, and a reading room, furnished with a number of periodicals.

Composition, and declamation, in presence of the teachers and students, are required alternately, each week. One evening in the week is devoted to forensic debates, in which all are required to take a part. A society of enquiry, on missions and theological subjects, for all who wish information of this kind, is held once a week.

The labour required is three and a half hours per day, one half in the morning, and the other in the afternoon. Twenty-one hours labour is received in pay of a week's board, exclusive of washing, which can be obtained for 12 1-2 cents per week. Those young men who have not been accustomed to business, and others, who, from various causes, are unable to pay their board, will be allowed what their labour is worth. But few cases of this kind have as yet occurred. The daily amount of labour specified above is required of every student who is able to perform it.

The price of tuition is $5.50 per quarter, payable in advance; and no deduction is made for absence, except in cases of sickness. The bills will commence with the term, if a place is engaged, except in cases where there is an understanding that the student is not to be present at the commencement of the term.

No more students can be received the ensuing season, unless vacancies occur, as there probably will in the latter part of the season.

GEORGE W. GALE, } Teachers.
PELATIAH RAWSON, }
Oneida Institute, March 18, 1830.

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Whitesboro' Academy desire to give notice, that the spring term of the male department of that Academy is just commenced, under the care of Mr. H. BLODGET, as Principal. He is a gentleman of superior attainments as an instructor. No pains will be spared to render the school worthy of the patronage of the public. The terms of tuition are the same as in other similar institutions. Board can be obtained in good families near the school, for twelve shillings per week. A few scholars can be accommodated with board in the same family with the Principal.

By order of the Trustees, L. BERRY, Clerk.
March 12, 1830. 11w2

POETRY AND MUSIC.

THE CATHEDRAL.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

SPEAK low! the place is holy to the breath
Of awful harmonies, of whisper'd prayer:
Tread lightly! for the sanctity of death
Broods with a voiceless influence on the air:
Stern, yet serene! a reconciling spell,
Each troubled billow of the soul to quell.

Leave me to linger silently awhile!
Not for the light that pours its fervid strains
Of rainbow glory down through arch and aisle,
Kindling old banners into haughty gleams,
Flushing proud shades, or by some warrior's tomb
Dying away in clouds of gorgeous gloom:—

Not for rich music, though in triumph pealing,
Mighty as forest sounds when winds are high;
Nor yet for torch, and cross, and stole, revealing
Thro' incense mists their sainted pageantry;
Tho' o'er the spirit each hath charm and power,
Yet not for *these* I ask one lingering hour.

But by strong sympathies, whose silver chord
Links me to mortal weal, my soul is bound:
Tho'ts of the human hearts, that here have pour'd
Their anguish forth, are with me, and around:
I look back on the pangs, the burning tears,
Known to these altars of a thousand years.

Send up a murmur from the dust, remorse!
That here hast bow'd with ashes on thy head!
And thou, still battling with the tempest's force,
Thou whose bright spirit in all time had bled,
Speak, wounded love! if penance here or prayer
Hath laid one haunting shadow of despair.

No voice, no breath! of conflicts past no trace!
Doth not this hush give answer to my quest?
Surely the dread religion of the place,
By every grief, hath made its might confest!
Oh! that within my heart I could but keep
Holy to heaven, a spot thus pure, and still, and deep!

New Versions of the Psalms.—Every modern poet tries his hand upon the psalms of David; but not one among the number seems to succeed. There is in general a great want of spirituality, for the absence of which no beauties of versification can atone. Witness the efforts of Byron, Moore, Southey, &c. But besides this radical deficiency, there is another, which to the purposes of song, is scarcely less disastrous. We allude to the verbiage, which is every thing rather than lyrical. The following two lines from Whangham's 23d psalm, for instance—

"He bids me feed in pastures green,
Where peaceful streams adorn the scene;"

contain but two syllables that are favourable to the tone of a musician's voice. Of the other syllables, one is nasal, and the rest have slender vowels. No vocalist can manage to the least advantage with such lines as these.

Compare the above with the following, every accented syllable of which is almost music of itself:—

"*Before Jehovah's awful throne.*"

Dr. Dwight spoiled the music of this line, by making it nasal, when he rendered it thus:—

"*Nations attend* before his throne."

But singing through the "vocal nose" was then very common in New-England.

Examples innumerable might also be furnished, of lines which are full of harsh consonants, or which are exceedingly difficult of articulation, or which embrace thoughts that are not sufficiently simple to be well expressed in song. These defects are a constant source of difficulty to the conscientious vocalist, who would sing to edification.

But there is yet another defect, which is still more disastrous. We allude to the measure. In the following line, for instance, the musician must either destroy the poetry, or set it to a movement which is of a lively character, in contradiction with the sentiment:—

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee."

Examples of this kind are daily multiplying, in defiance of the soberness of sacred song.

Proposed Improvement.—A correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Observer proposes, in a letter to the editor, the following important improvement:—

"From noticing some remarks on the subject of sacred music in your paper, I was led to reflect on the propriety of making singing in the church a part of *worship*. As it is usually performed in most of our churches, it is not merely "taking the name of the Lord in vain," but it is addressing to him the most solemn expressions of prayer and adoration, without the least regard to their spirit or meaning. Is not this profanity?"

One may discover much light on this subject, merely by reading the Psalms of David, in reference to their spirituality. We are *commanded* to sing both with the spirit and the understanding.

Hymns for the Monthly Concerts, Prayer-Meetings, &c.—All we know of this little work is contained in the following advertisement, which appears in a Boston paper:—

"Hymns for Monthly Concerts and Prayer-Meetings, and other Missionary Occasions; the poetry by a student of Andover theological seminary; the music by a gentleman of Boston.—Price 50 cents per dozen; just published and for sale at James Loring's bookstore, No. 132. Washington street."

Callcott's Musical Grammar.—A new edition of this work is just published, by James Loring, of Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANCING.

Three years since, I heard an old Virginia lady, a *real* not an *apparent* lady; one whose manners had been formed by intercourse with genteel society, not fashioned by the plastic hand of a French dancing-master, say, that dancing had gone into general disuse among the intelligent and genteel people in the county of her residence; that a dance was seldom heard of save among the lower order of society. Such will ere long be the result, wherever intellectual improvement and real refinement of manners prevail; for dancing is a *relic* of savage life; a pastime for such as have not materials for rational conversation; for *shallow, corsetted dandies* and *fantastic belles*. These and such as these must either dance or die of ennui. It is singular that when pagan Rome reprobated this practice in the most unqualified terms, that some calling themselves *Christians* should plead for its innocence. Cicero speaks of dancing, as suitable only for the insane or inebriated; as the concomitant of licentious feasting, or of long protracted and dissolute revelries. Sallust proscribed it as utterly incompatible with female dignity and virtue. What is finally to become of those who devote themselves to the reeling goddess with the zoneless waist? who spend life in vanity and scenes of revelry? Have they only an ephemeral existence, like gilded flies and shining insects, which wanton in the air on a summer evening? No; triflers though they be, yet they are destined to an endless existence; still they will not pause and consider the nature and end of their career. It seemeth right, but the end thereof is death! "*The harp and the viol, the tabret, and pipe, and wine are in their feasts; but they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of his hand.*" These are they,

——————who deem
One moment unamus'd, a misery
Not made for feeble man; who call aloud
For every bauble drivell'd o'er by sense,
For rattles and conceits of every cast,
For change of follies and relays of joy.
S. R. Telegraph.

GO! GO!

The importance of this energetical little word is beautifully set forth in the following extract of a letter from a clergyman of St. Petersburgh, Russia, to the "Home Secretary:"—

"I am more and more convinced, that if St. Paul had ever preached from "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," he would have laid great stress on the word "*go.*" On your peril, do not substitute another word for "go." *Preach* is a good word. *Direct* is a good word. *Collect* is a good word. *Give* is a good word. They are all important in their places, and cannot be dispensed with. The Lord bless and prosper those who are so engaged; but still lay the stress on the word "*go;*" for "how can they hear without a preacher, and how can they preach except they be sent." Six hundred millions of the human race are perishing, and there are perhaps *thirty* among all the Christians in Britain, who, at this moment, are prepared to "*go.*" Alas, my hand shakes, and my heart trembles. "Is this thy kindness to thy friend?"

THE SABBATH CAUSE EXTENDING.

The efforts of the General Sabbath Union are not confined, as some pretend, to one or two particular denominations of Christians. As evidence of this, witness the following, which appears in a late number of the London "World:"—

"America is now become the first of nations; and her prosperity is reading a lesson to, and inflicting a merited chastisement upon, all the old governments of the world.—She leads the way in every thing great and good. About fifteen months ago, one of her citizens supplied us with the address of a society, established by her most eminent Christians, for the purpose of promoting the due observance of the christain Sabbath.—This document we then published, and called upon the Dissenters of England to imitate the example set by their brethren in the new world, and from that time to this we have not ceased to call the attention of our readers to the subject. We rejoice to find that the ministers of religion, and the christian people of England, are at length aroused to the subject, and we hope and fully expect that associations having the same object in view will be established in every town and village in the country. The meeting of this society held last night at the Albion chapel, was one of the finest meetings ever held in England, and we know of none so likely to promote a real revival of religion. The persons who spoke at the meeting are justly distinguished for talent and energy; but the honesty and manly frankness which they manifested, and their reprobation of the vices of those in authority, do them great honour."

AMALGAMATIONS.

We give the following as we find it in the public journals:—

"A clergyman of distinction in the church of England has lately published several sermons, in which he openly and strenuously advocates *a union* betwixt the churches of England and Rome. The last number of the *Christian Review* contains an examination of the principles of the doctrine held on the same subject by a large number of the church of England. This friend of *catholic conciliation* seems to hold in utter abhorrence the principles of the Dissenters, and of those commonly termed evangelical in the establishment, whilst he views with great kindness and charity the deviations of the Papists from the assumed standard."

INSOLVENCY OF THEATRES.

The following extract from the London Christian Observer, will be read with surprise by those who are not aware of the declining state of the "schools of morality:"—

"Vice is so closely connected with improvidence, that this may be one reason that theatrical property is almost every where a ruinous speculation. Our newspapers, and courts of law and equity, constantly attest the disgraceful disputes and insolvencies which arise out of this immoral species of property. The same is the case in the United States of America; but it may seem more surprising that the parallel should apply to countries of gayer habits, such as France and Italy. Yet it would appear that all over Europe, for more than one hundred and fifty years past, almost all who have taken charge of theatrical concerns have either lost their fortunes, or become bankrupt. All the theatres in Germany which are not supported by the sovereigns, almost all those in Italy, all those in the departments of France, and almost all in Paris, are described to be in a state of insolvency."

SIN AND HELL CONNECTED.

There is a connection between sin and hell. They only differ in degree. In the present experience of the wicked, hell is not only insured, but begun. He is miserable already in the strife between his convictions and his inclinations, in the reproaches of his conscience, in the tyranny of his passions, in the contempt of the wise and good, in the vexation of life, in the fear of death. What he now suffers is sufficient to prove a tendency in sin to produce misery, and the only reason he is not completely miserable at present, is, because he has now the advantage of diversion; because he lives in a mixed state of things; because he is under a dispensation of forbearance and mercy; but all these preventions will soon give way, and the perfect result of sin will be—read it in scriptures, and tremble!—*Jay.*

GAMBLING.

Notwithstanding the efforts which have recently been made to suppress gambling in this city, it is now carried on to a most ruinous extent. Many a family in Washington, and a vast number out, whose parents or guardians visit this place, are reduced to poverty and distress by the *faro banks* of this city. Not a day passes without its tale of misfortune and misery.—*Wash. Spectator.*

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS.

The observation made at the close of his life by this great prelate, who had been lord Keeper of the great seal, is very solemn and affecting—"I have passed," says he, "thro' many places of honour and trust, both in church and state, more than any of my order in England, for seventy years before. But were I assured that by my preaching I had converted but one soul unto God, I should herein take more comfort than in all the honours and offices that have ever been bestowed upon me."

ADDRESS TO PHYSICIANS.

It is a pleasing thought, that with a few discouragements, you have the rarest opportunities for an enlarged charity to your fellow-men. Upon the bed of languishing, and in the moment of solicitude, *the sick are glad at your approach.* Amid your various duties, you will always read this record of your influence.

"Pray," said a Papist to a Protestant, using the hackneyed phrase and question upon this subject, "where was *your* religion before the days of Luther?" "Permit me," says the Protestant, "to answer your question by another: Where was your face, Sir, this morning, before you washed it?"

I have often thought, says Bunyan, that the best of Christians are found in the worst of times; and I have thought again, that one reason why we are no better, is because God purges us no more.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

TOUR OF DISCOVERY.

Two young men, Messrs. Richard and John Lauler, have sailed from Portsmouth, Eng. for the western coast of Africa, being employed by government to explore the source of the Niger, and trace it to its termination. The first named is the sole survivor of the late missions to Africa, and was a companion of Clapperton. Their course will be from Budagry to Katunga, and thence to Baussa, where Mungo Park was lost.

RAILWAY.

A Liverpool paper, of December 25, says, "The alterations of the Novelty having been completed, she has been exercising at Rainhill, during part of last week, but without any load, until it was ascertained that the causes of her late failures were obviated.—When loaded, she drew thirty-one tons gross, at the rate of twelve miles per hour. The expense of fuel for the moving power, for thirty miles, per ton of goods, is less than one penny, and the whole cost will not exceed three pence per ton; in other words, being rather less than *one fifth of a cent* per ton per mile for the whole cost of the moving power!"

An Epitome of the Evidences of Christianity, designed for families; also, for sabbath schools and bible classes, and adapted to youth in general. By Rev. Cyrus Mann, pastor of the congregational church in Westminster, Mass.

This work is highly spoken of; and in these days of infidelity, something of the kind is greatly needed.

Removal of the Indians.—An article from the American Monthly Magazine; an examination of an article in the North-American Review; and an exhibition of the advancement of the southern tribes, in civilisation and christianity. "Of all injustice, that is the greatest, which goes under the name of law; and of all sorts of tyranny, the forcing of the letter of the law against the equity is the most insupportable."

An instructing pamphlet, with this title, has recently appeared in Boston.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims, March, 1830. Contents: *Communications*—Letters on the Introduction and Progress of Unitarianism in New-England, No. 4: On the Hope of Future Repentance, (from a father to a son). *Reviews*—Dr. Channing on Associations: An Article in the North-American Review on the removal of the Indians. *Miscellaneous*—Defence of the History of Jonah: Geneva. *Recent Publications.*

Observer & Telegraph.—A fine looking paper, bearing this title, now takes the place of the Western Intelligencer, in Hudson, Portage county, Ohio. It promises well. "Warren Isham, editor and proprietor."

An instrument has been invented in Paris, by which all instruments may be tuned without difficulty, by the youngest musician.

So say the papers; but the thing is impossible.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$122 50a125	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	140 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 69a4 75	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	4 87a5 25	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	2 75a3 00	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	95a1 00	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 00a1 02	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	65a65	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	50a	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City	do
Newburgh*	do	State, Trenton	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others	1-2
Middle District	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill	do	Chester County	1-2
Troy	do	Delaware County	do
Farmers', Troy*	do	Reading	3-4
Mohawk	do	York	1
Geneva	3-4	Pittsburgh	do
Utica	do	Gettysburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Chambersburgh	do
Auburn	do	Carlisle	do
Ontario	do	Lancaster	do
Central	do	Greensburgh	5
Rochester	do	Brownville	do
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	Silver-Lake	25
Jefferson County	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Chenango		*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh	do	Snowhill	do
Greene county	do	Princess Ann	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset	do	Franklin	do
Kennebec	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta	do
Essex, Salem	do	Steubenville	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others	1-2	Lancaster	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville	do
Norwich Bank	par	Mount-Pleasant	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve	do
Derby	do	Columbus	do
Thames	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan	2
All others	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street
August 25, 1829. 34

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,

AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.
Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack o gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood.* From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. *July*, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.
G. MARSHALL, Old Post-Office, Utica.
August 25, 1829. 34

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE,

Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.
Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

MHITCHCOCK & Co. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked for one hundred years, and for sale at No. 38. Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.
SMITH COPELAND.
Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

NOTICE,

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

WALKER'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Consumption, Asthma, Hooping-Cough, Common Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Quinsey, Catarrh, Cholic, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Hypocondriac Affections, Phthisic, Fits of every kind, Jaundice, Scurvy, and Measles. It is also a preventive of contagion, and extremely efficacious in most cases of debility.

We the subscribers, having used ourselves and in our families, the medicine called the "Essence of Life," prepared by Dr. Serval Walker, of this town, think it a valuable remedy; efficacious, particularly, in coughs, complaints of the lungs, and in the incipient stages of consumption; and do cheerfully recommend it to the public; believing that if those suffering from the above and other similar complaints would make fair trial of it, they would find relief, and an ample reward for their trouble.
Dummerston, Vt. Jan. 29, 1829.
HOSEA BECKLEY, Minister of the Gospel
ASA KNIGHT. JOSEPH DUNCAN.
A. KEYES, Att'y at Law, Putney, Vt.
Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Utica. 45

Dr. HOWEL's VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above mentioned Medicines, now present to the public the following articles of Dr. H.'s preparation:—

Golden Tincture of China, for scrofula, incipient consumption, diseases of the liver, bones, ulcers, &c.

Compound Vegetable Tincture, for the cure of obstinate ulcers, scrofulous swellings, tetters, &c. It has cured these complaints, of even eighteen years standing, when every other remedy has failed.

Red Drops, and *Vegetable Lotion*, for the effectual cure of rheumatic pains, fresh wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, frozen feet, &c.

Health Drops, for sickness of the stomach, cholic, fits, gout, and for the general preservation of health.

Family Pills, for the removal and cure of the various diseases incidental to families.

Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the above mentioned articles might be added; but we subjoin only the following, from a resident of this village:—

Having for a considerable time been afflicted with a disease of the lungs, and tried various remedies without any effect, while on a travelling tour for my health, I was induced to make trial of Dr. Howel's Vegetable Medicines, from which I experienced a very beneficial effect; and would without hesitation recommend them to persons afflicted with the diseases for which they are prepared. His Pills I consider a better family medicine than any other with which I am acquainted. Utica, Nov. 6, 1829. WM. BLACKWOOD.

Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Agents. 45

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.
WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica. 51

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, executed by William Ketchum to Ansel Bruce, of all that certain piece or lot of land, lying and being in Rome, Oneida county, bounded as follows: Beginning on Fish creek, at the corner of land owned by Nathan Ladd; thence south thirty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east, on the line of said Ladd's land, to a stake on the reservation line; then north thirty-six degrees east, fourteen rods, to a stake; then north thirty-two degrees and thirty min